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GREAT SENATORS WHO DIED IN HARNESS.

The death of Senator Hanna has recalled to the mind the names of other great senators who died in office, says the Ledger. Among these John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, Stephen A. Douglas, Andrew Johnson, Charles Sumner, "Zack" Chandler, Henry Wilson, William Pitt Fessenden, Mat H. Carpenter, Henry B. Anthony, Jacob Collamer, Solomon Foot, John A. Logan, Oliver P. Morton, Henry Winter Davis, Justin S. Morrill, Cushman K. Davis, David Broderick, and Colonel E. D. Baker have been mentioned.

Of these Calhoun, Clay, Wilson, Anthony and Morrill died old and full of years, and when their life work had been well done. Calhoun and Clay were notable leaders of the political thought in their time and as the organizers of parties. They were as great as politicians as they were as debaters, a fact that is now little remembered. Both advocated the protective principle in earlier tariff laws, although Clay alone remained true to it throughout his long career. When Calhoun found it did not bring equal advantage to the south and north, because the labor of the south was not suited to manufacturing, he was compelled to choose between protection and slavery. The two were as incompatible as light and darkness. Protection encourages progress, stimulates men to become more skillful, inventive, independent. There could be no progress for the slave that did not tend to take him out of slavery, and that, in Mr. Calhoun's view, the south did not want. So he organized nullification first, and secession afterwards. He, more than any other man, or dozens of men, laid the foundation for the civil war and made it inevitable. Morrill and Anthony were long in service, but notable rather for a quiet persistence in pursuit of their purpose and devotion to principle than for forensic ability. Morrill's name, like Clay's, will always be remembered in connection with the establishment of our tariff system, Clay did most to found and Morril most to perfect it.

Johnson and Wilson were elected vice-presidents and the former succeeded to the presidency upon the death of Lincoln. Both were useful members of the senate, but neither was conspicuously great. Fessenden and Collamer saw service in cabinets as well as in the senate, Fressenden notably as Mr. Lincoln's second secretary of the treasury. Both were men of strong character and great influence.

Among all these senators who died in office none was so conspicuously a leader of men as Douglas. Neither Clay, nor Webster, nor Benton, nor Calhoun was more eloquent or more skillful in debate than he, and not one of these equaled him in the great art which organizes support for great undertakings and concentrates the force of public opinion upon the accomplishment of great purposes. Just before the outbreak of the war, he was easily the most conspicuous and most popular figure in public life. His reputation was world wide. His fame has been somewhat obscured by the great events that immediately followed his death, but it cannot always remain so. When the lapse of time shall bring all the great names of his time to their just and proper perspective, his will stand among the greatest.

Broderick, of California, and Baker, of Oregon, fell early in their senatorial careers, the one in a duel the other in battle. Each seemed destined to a useful and brilliant career. Broderick, at the time he entered the senate, was one of the courageous few who realized that treason must be met with a bold front, and never allowed to assert itself unchallenged He so met it and defied it and his untimely death was in some measure the result of his defiant policy. Matt Carpenter and Cushman K. Davis both died while comparatively young in years and in term of service. Both were good lawyers and tireless workers. One was a brilliant, the other a forceful speaker. Both knew well how to frame policies, and both enjoyed in a peculiar degree that aptitude for arraying that support of constituencies, without which no statesman can be great. Had either lived out the allotted years of man, he might have enjoyed a popularity equal to that of Douglas.

Logan, Morton and Chandler were among the foremost leaders of the war period and reconstruction days. Logan's service in the field had given him a high place in public admiration, and his fame was increased by his service in the senate. Morton and Chandler were aggressive supporters of the national cause during the war and aggressively unrelenting after it. A milder course might have permitted Morton to be president, a place which his proved executive ability admirably fitted him to occupy. Chandler, like Hanna, was the business man in politics. Chandler lacked Hanna's optimistic temperment, but in many other respects they were very much alike. Both had been very successful in business before entering public life. Both had a rough and direct sort of eloquence, which convinced men rather than persuaded or charmed them. Both knew well how to marshal great forces for great occasions, and both had indomitable will and great tenacity of purpose. But Mr. Hanna had won a place in public favor and esteem that Mr. Chandler never could have gained. Had Mr. Hanna lived he might have been, and probably would have been, president, a distinction that Chandler never could have won.

MUTTERINGS OF A TEMPEST.

If authentic and persistent reports from the capitals of Europe seem to give authority to the statement, by far the most disquieting aspect of the war in the east is the attitude which Russia has assumed toward Great Britain in the Tibetan question, says the Call. From St. Petersburg and Berlin come dispatches avering that the czar is ready to repulse English aggression in Tibet at the point of the bayonet if driven to this extreme necessity and that he has already obtained ascendency in the forbidden country of such a character to make further advance against it on the part of the British nothing but an act of war. In short, if the tenor of these semi- official utterances from St. Petersburg be inspired by actual sentiment in the councils of the czar it is evident that Adam Zad is more than willing to come to grapples with the lion.

That being true, it is manifest that Russia's scheme is nothing else than to precipitate a general war such as that of the Crimea, wherein all the powers interested in the far eastern question will be dragged by the interests of their respective spheres of sovereignty. To invite war with England would be to put to the final arbitrament all of the tangled knot of diplomatic endeavors woven about the east since China was opened to the powers. Russia is well aware that if she threw down the gauntlet to England, Germany and certainly France would not bide the coalition between Edward's empire and that of the Mikado which would follow. Almost equally certain is she that the realignment of the powers along a general battle line in Asia would eventually involve the interests of the United States and demand that our country take a part in the grand quarrel.

At first glance it may seem the height of foolhardiness that Russia, now suffering from the dagger thrusts of doughty little Japan, should invite another conflict, but beneath the stolid countenance of the Slav there is always a cunning at work which lets no gleam through the eyes until the time is ripe for the trap to be sprung. A general war in which one or more of the powers besides herself and Japan were involved would be of incalcuable benefit to the empire of Nicholas. Russia is weak on the sea, for weaker than even the critics prophesied before Japan had the opportunity to do away with six of her vessels in two weeks, but then Russia is not a sea power nor one fatally vulnerable to the superior force of a naval armament.

A general war which would bring her into alliance with either France or Germany, if possibly both, would throw into her way armies and more armies to overrun Asia like the myrmidons at ancient Troy. Russia could be swept off the sea and yet she would have her thousands upon thousands of soldiers, augmented by the forces of her allies, to swamp the combined forces of Japan and England. In the final grapple lack of sea power would count for naught with Russia, since she has no colonies and none of her possesions are directly open to assault from the sea save those along the ice-bound Siberian coast. It would be the preponderance of armies that would decide the issue.

Though the czar's government seems at present to be suffering heavily from the attacks of the Japs and shows a remarkable weakness, both in strategy and fighting ability, conservative students of the world policies see in that nothing more than a repetition of the state of affairs at the opening of the Crimean war. Behind the Muscovite's sluggishness and apparent clumsiness at the war game one must look to catch the first steely glint of a strife terrible as the wars of Napoleon which he may be conjuring up in that cold, calculating brain.

Russia declares that her position is diplomatically very strong. Diplomatic strength doesn't count for much after the torpedoes are set in motion.

Mr. Bryan is imitating Carnegie. He will present the town of his birth with a library. He hasn't yet promised to die poor, however.

The mayor of Roanoke, Va., has requested the white men of the city to cease throwing stones at the negro women.

It is said the Kentucky police would not permit a joint debate between editors Bryan and Watterson.